FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1850. [NO. 1720.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

☞ THE Examination of the School in Cumberland Academy will take place on the 28th and 29th inst. The friends of the Institution are respectfully invited to attend.
May 10, 1850. 19-2w

STEAMER FAWN,

WILL ply regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, leaving Wilmington at 6 o'clock every Monday morning, touching at Elizabethtown and other landings en route. Returning, will leave Fayetteville at 6 o'clock every Wednesday morning for Wilmington, stopping at any of the landings for passengers or freight.
For freight or passage apply on board.
DAVID SCOTT, Master.
May 11, 1850. 19tf

NEW BOOKS.

MONEY PENNY, or the Heart of the World; The Mistake of a Life Time, or the Robber of the Rhine Valley; The Fear of the World, or Living for Appearances; The Bronze Statue, or the Virgin's Kiss; Woman of America, by M'Intosh; The Life of Calvin, by T. H. Dyer; Barrington's Physical Geography; Webster's Speller and Definer; Ready Reckoner; Webster's Quarto Dictionary; Smith's Grammar; American System of Cookery; Leslie's Cookery, new edition, &c. &c., just received and for sale.
E. J. HALE.
May 13, 1850.

NEW YORK BRANCH STORE.

Fashionable Ready-made Clothing, and Dry Goods, at N. York Prices.
IMPORTANT TO ECONOMISTS.
WOLF & CO.,

OF New York City, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, to their entirely new and fashionable assortment of *Superior Ready-made* CLOTHING, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Cravats, Under-Shirts, Drawers, &c. &c.; along with a small but well selected assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

The Ready-made Clothing will be found equal to the best Clothing made in the best shops in the Union, and at a great reduction from the cheapest. As this is a Branch of one of the largest Wholesale Clothing Stores in the Union, and the undersigned are privileged to sell a single garment at the wholesale price, one trial will convince you of the fact. Come, see, and be assured that you can save 25 per cent. in buying our Clothing.

South-East corner Market Square, in the store recently occupied by Sampson & Worms.
May 10, 1850. 19 4w

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Friday, the 31st May, in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville.
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
May 8, 1850. 19

To Stockholders in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

THE Fourth Instalment of twelve and a half per cent. per share, on the Capital Stock of said Company, will be due on the 15th of June next.
B. I. HOWZE, Treasurer
C. F. & D. R. Nav. Co.
May 14. 19-4w

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months, $10
With the Classics, 15
There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.
D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.
Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

NEW BOOKS.

DECK and PORT, by Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N.; Tour of Duty in California, by J. W. Revere; Woman's Friendship, by the author of "Home Influence"; Lives of Mary and Martha Washington; Letters to a Sister, by Alcott; Diary of Lady Willoughby; Memoir, Letters and Poems of Bernard Barton; Scenes of the Civil War in Hungary; the Convict Ship; Kings of France, illustrated; the Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne; Theory and Practice of Hydropathy; Exploring Expeditions of Wilkes, D'Urville, Ross, and Lynch, 1 vol.; Rev. Dr. Mason's Letter to Bishop Ives; Museum of Literature; Irving's Mahomet, 2d vol.; Artillery and Infantry Tactics, by C. P. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; Leaves from the Note Book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor; Baron Munchausen; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.; Speeches of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, on the Slavery Question; McGuffey's Readers, 2d and 3d; Whately's Logic, &c. Also, WEBSTER'S TRIAL, price 15 cts., just rec'd and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
April 27.

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.
ROBT. McNABB.
Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.
Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

Domestic Goods.

LITTLE RIVER OSNABURGS, YARNS, and SHEETING, for sale by
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

THE 34th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina will be held in Christ Church, Elizabeth City, on the last Wednesday in May, being the 29th day of May, 1850.
EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

LIME! LIME!!

FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME, just received and for sale by
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

For Sale on Consignment,

60 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes.
15 Firkins Mountain Butter.
150 Casks Lime. By
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
April 1, 1850. 13-tf

HATS.

ROUGH AND READY HATS, manufactured in Guilford county, and a beautiful article.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 9, 1850. 14tf

LAMP OIL,
Winter strained Sperm Oil,
Train Oil,
Burning Fluid,
For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
April 1, 1850. 13tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where he intends to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can suit them in quality and price. In a few days I will manufacture some Bakers of a new pattern, and superior to any Bakers ever offered in this place. Call and see them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.
GURDON F. WEBSTER.
Fayetteville, April 30, 1850. 17tf

Wanting an Owner.

6 BOXES Furniture, and 8 bundles containing Chair Bottoms, Rounds and Posts, marked R. & H. Also, 1 box Machine Cards, from J. & L. Woodcock & Co., Leicester, Mass., without mark. Received per Gov. Graham, 24th inst.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent C. F. S. B. Co.
April 29, 1850. 17

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT STOCKHOLDERS

In the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

THE Treasurer of the above Company has been instructed by the Board of Directors thereof, to notify "all present delinquent Stockholders to make immediate payment, or on failure to do so, that their share or shares will be sold at public auction," according to the provisions of the Charter.

Notice is accordingly hereby given to all such Stockholders, that unless they make payments on or before the fourth day of June next, their share or shares will, on that day, be sold at public auction, in the town of Pittsborough, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.
B. I. HOWZE, Treasurer
C. F. and D. R. N. Co.
April 24, 1850. 17-1m

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 17th Term of this School will commence on the 8th day of June, and continue till the 16th November.

For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the subscriber.
ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
April 17, 1850. 16-10w

WONDERS OF THE AGE!

New Store and New Goods.

CORNER OPPOSITE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

M. & A. WALDAUER,
IMPORTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HAVE established a Branch of their Baltimore House in Fayetteville, where they invite the attention of all to their largest and best selected Stock of Gentlemen's FASHIONABLE

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Dress, Frock, and Overcoats, from $1 to $18; Pantaloons, from 75 cts. to $5; Vests, from 75 cts. to $5; Shirts, Drawers, Bosoms, Collars, Shoes, Boots, Suspenders, Hats and Caps, of all kinds and qualities, particularly suited to the Southern market.

Their Establishment is one of the most extensive in the United States. They can sell ☞ 25 per cent. less ☜ than any other house, because they import their goods direct from their old established house in Germany.

☞ Measures taken, and the articles furnished in two weeks.
April 20, 1850. 16-3m

STOP THE RUNAWAY!

Fifty Dollars Reward!

I WILL give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me at this place, or confinement in any jail so that I get him again, of my negro boy EZEKIEL, who absconded on the 18th day of March last. He was raised by the late Mr. Delamotte, of Montgomery county in this State, and was sold a short time ago by Daniel McRae, Esq. of Richmond county, to McKeller, a negro speculator, who sold him to Mr. Arch'd McKay of this county, of whom I purchased him in December last.

Ezekiel is 20 to 25 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and weighs about 180 lbs.;—is not very black.

He will probably endeavor to make his way to Montgomery, or the upper end of Richmond.
S. B. PRICE.
Smithville, Brunswick county, N. C., 16tf
April 16, 1850.

MEN WANTED

To travel as Agents for the History of the

MEXICAN WAR.

THE subscriber is now publishing *the History of the Mexican War*, including Biographical Sketches of the Lives of Generals Taylor, Scott, Worth, Wool, Twiggs, Quitman, and several others of the most distinguished officers, illustrated with numerous Engravings and Portraits. By JOHN FROST, L. L. D.

A number of enterprising and intelligent men of good character, are offered profitable employment, in circulating by subscription the above work in Cumberland County, and other Counties in the State of North Carolina. The terms, which are very liberal, will be given on application to the subscriber, post paid. This work will never be sold in the Bookstores, but exclusively by agents, at a reasonable and uniform price.
H. MANSFIELD, Bookseller
and Publisher, 135 York st.,
[16-6wpd] New Haven, Connecticut.

Boots and Shoes.

We are receiving a very large Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the Spring and Summer trade, consisting in part of

Gentlemen's fine Calf Sewed and Pegged Boots.
Do do Congress and Gaiter ditto.
Do do Calf and Goat sewed and peg'd Shoetees.
Do do Calf, Goat, and Morocco Slippers and Pumps.
Ladies' fine Gaiter Boots, a large variety.
Do do Kid, Morocco, Goat, and Lasting Buskins.
Do do Kid and Morocco Slippers.
Do do colored and white Kid and Satin ditto.
Misses' fine Gaiters, Boots, Buskins and Slippers.
Boys' and Youths' fine Calf Boots.
Do do do Calf and Goat Shoetees.
Children's Boots and Shoes, a large variety.
Men's Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans, a large variety.
Servants' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, a large variety.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Trunks and Carpet Bags.
Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Sparables; Pegs, &c. &c.

Our present stock is very large; was purchased on the most favorable terms, and will be sold low for CASH, or to purchasers who cash their bills when presented.
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
April 13, 1850. 15-6w

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring supply of READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Consisting of
Black and fancy Cashmeret, Drab-D'Ete, Codrington, Alpaca and Tweeds Sacks, Frock and Dress Coats.
Brown, Checked, and Grass Linen Sacks and Frocks.
Super black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.
Black Satin and Bombazine Vests; white Marseilles ditto; fancy Marseilles, Cashmere, and Silk ditto.
A variety of Linen and Cottonade Pants.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.
R. M. ORRELL.
April 8, 1850. 14tf

MRS. E. WALTON

IS now receiving a new supply of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, of the latest style, and begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new Stand, the white building on Green street.

A large and splendid assortment of Straw, Hungarian, and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds too numerous to mention.
Misses' Albion and French Lace.
Children's Jenny Linds and Pearls.
A new supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Silks, and Lace.
French embroidered Muslin Caps and Collars.
Lace Capes and Mourning Collars.
Kid and Silk Gloves; Muslin Edgings and Insertings; black and white Lace Veils.
Dress Trimmings of various kinds.

☞ Bonnets of all kinds cleaned and altered to the present style.
Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.
Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.
April 12, 1850. 15-3m

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro. de Rinedos; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Tartans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and col'd Lace Capes; standing Collars and French worked Capes; Swiss and Jackonet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; Artificial Flowers; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black and colored Silk embroidered; plain, embroidered and col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades, Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths' and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots, of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware; an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money.
WM. S. LATTA.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
(of the latest styles and patterns,)

Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.
W. & J. T. ANDRES.
Little's Mills, Richmond Co., 14tf
April 8, 1850.

ANTI-PYRIC PAINT.

Fire, Water, and Weather Proof.

THIS PAINT, manufactured by "The New York Anti-Pyric Paint Company," is a new species. It is composed of materials entirely fire-proof, being scarcely destructible by the blow pipe. It forms a coating impervious to air and moisture, and is completely fire-proof from all the ordinary causes of Fire, whether sparks, cinders, or heat, from a neighboring building in flames.

It is especially adapted to the following uses:—To protect Roofs from fire and leaking, Wood of all kinds from decay, Tin from rust, Iron work, &c. &c.; and it will effectually accomplish it by being properly applied.

It is also the best PAINT for the WALLS OF BRICK BUILDINGS, giving them the appearance and solidity of stone, and saving the necessity of using sand, which is annoying and will last but a short time. Besides this it NEVER PEELS OFF.

☞ Persons desirous of trying this Paint, are requested to call at the Store of the subscribers, who keep it constantly on hand, for sale, and where every information will be given.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1850. 12-3m

Spring and Summer Goods.

AREY & SHEMWELL

WOULD announce to their patrons and the public generally, that they have just received their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line, to which they most respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and a continuance of the same solicited *of course*.
North West corner Market Square, Green st.
March 18, 1850. 12tf

More New Goods.

THE subscribers have just received from New York, their Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of all the varieties generally kept in a Country Store.

Our friends and patrons may rest assured that we will sell as cheap as the cheapest;—so give us a call.

☞ A good stock of Family Medicines kept on hand.
HEADEN & HORNE.
Cedar Grove, Chatham co., May 1. 18-4w

N. B. All kinds of Barter taken in exchange for goods.

TO PRINTERS.

PRINTERS and Publishers of Newspapers are informed that the Subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of PRINTING INK of every color and quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactured, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash; as they are determined that their Ink shall recommend itself, they only solicit one trial of it, relying upon its merits for future patronage. Their Colored Inks are warranted superior to any manufactured.—circular containing prices will be sent to those who desire it. Orders for cash or city agents accepted.

☞ Publishers of newspapers inserting this advertisement to the amount of $2, and sending us one paper at any time containing it, by remitting $5, will receive a 30 lb. keg of extra News Ink.
T. F. ADAMS & CO.
Steam Printing Ink Works, Philad.
Agents for the sale of new and second-hand Printing materials. 18-6w

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, and her mother, named Eliza, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road as Mrs. Stewart.

I will give Forty Dollars for her confinement in the Jail at Fayetteville, so that I get her again, or Sixty Dollars if delivered to me at this place.
WM. McCALL.
Mars' Bluff, S. C., April 11. 15tf

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Rector's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.
THOMAS S. W. MOTT.
July 12, 1849. 76-tamY

DR. SWAYNE'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

CURE FOLLOWS USE.

MORE PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of
WILD CHERRY,

THE original and genuine Preparation for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Croup, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above Diseases, is DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

STILL ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.
Read this Extraordinary Case.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold, which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, and difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms became very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way through my side, and discharged large quantities of puss externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left for me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact.
ABRAHAM HUNSICKER.
2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack Tp., Pa.

IMPORTANT CAUTION TO ALL INVALIDS AND FRIENDS OF INVALIDS.

There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry—that is Dr. Swayne's; all others, by a little inquiry in the quarters where they originate, will be found to be "fictions and counterfeit." The great and increasing demand for the "original article" has induced a host of unprincipled men to put forth spurious mixtures, and to give currency to their nostrums, attach the name of Wild Cherry, thinking to borrow a reputation from that already established. As you value your lives, beware of them. Some are called Balsams, Cherry Pectoral, Wild Cherry and Tar, Wine of Wild Cherry, Wild Cherry Pills, Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and a host of others, who, in some way, attach the name of Wild Cherry. No one ever thought of using this name for an article of their own until it had become established and known as belonging to one of the greatest remedies ever discovered for the benefit of the human family.

Thatgreendy is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, the original and only genuine. Remember, it is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon: also his signature.

SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE,

A safe and effectual remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or Dyspeptic Children or Adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.

☞ BEWARE OF MISTAKES. ☜

Remember: Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in square bottles, (having recently been changed,) covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved. Bear this in mind, and be not deceived.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

A MILD and effective purgative, great purifyer of the blood, they correct all the functions of the Liver, and as an alterative in Dropsical affections, they are very valuable. Giddiness of the head, dimness of sight, depression of spirits, headache, &c., are cured by these purifying Pills.

The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Race and Eighth streets, Philadelphia.

☞ For sale, wholesale and retail, by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, sole Agent for Fayetteville. Also by A. C. Evans & Bro., Wilmington, N. C.; J. & W. Johnson, Clinton, N. C. [4-sow4w]

☞ WE are authorised to announce JOHN C. MOORE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson County at the ensuing August election.
Robeson county, March 1850. 13-tf

SALISBURY

Young Ladies' Institution.

THIS is a new Institution, of Collegiate grade, combining Science and Accomplishments, conducted by the Rev. GILBERT MORGAN, to be organized on the 4th of July 1850.

Expenses $130 to $200.

☞ Circulars sent to applicants.
April 5, 1850. 14-10wpd

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our stock of Spring and Summer GOODS.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

PLEASE LOOK AT THIS!

WE don't want to press our customers too hard, but all open accounts older than 1st Jan'y, 1849, must be closed. If you have no money, please call and give your notes.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 29, 1850. 13tf

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

SUPERIOR HYSON TEA,
Superior Black Tea,
Chocolate,
Ground Ginger and Hops.
S. J. HINSDALE.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

NEW BOOKS.

Headley's Sacred Scenes and Characters.
Melville's Redburn.
Minifie's Mechanical Drawing Book.
Churchill on Infants and Children.
Cyclopedia of Medicine.
Anthon's English-Latin Lexicon.
Kuhner's Elementary Greek Grammar.
Davies' University Arithmetic, &c., &c.
Just received and for sale by
Jan'y 7, 1850. E. J. HALE.

Vol. 9, Iredell's Law Reports.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire Edition of the 9th Volume of Iredell's Reports of Law Cases decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (just published,) is prepared to furnish it to the Profession and to the Trade, at the reduced price of $5. At which price also he supplies the other volumes owned by him, viz: Vols. 6, 7, 8, Law, and Vols. 4, 5, Equity. The earlier volumes of the Reports, the Digest, and Law Books generally, supplied at moderate prices.
Jan'y 22. E. J. HALE.

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.
For sale by E. J. HALE.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

From the Sunday Atlas.

A CASE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

The menacing attitude towards the State of Venezuela assumed by Earl Dundonald, admiral commanding the British West India Squadron, and the now frequent mention of his name in connection with South American affairs, has naturally attracted a good deal of attention towards him. He has been ever daring and hasty rather than over-cautious, and his last despatch to the Venezuelan government (received here a few days since) shows that time and experience have had little effect in taming the ardor of his nature. His life has been one of adventure and vicissitude not surpassed by many heroes of romance; and the principal event of his history furnishes a wonderful example of wrong suffering, inflicted on the testimony of circumstantial evidence, which may not inaptly be revived just now.

In 1814, when he was Lord Cochrane, he was a member of the British House of Commons. In February of that year, a person proceeded from Dover to London with great bustle, spreading news in his route of the death of Bonaparte. Two other pretended messengers simultaneously arrived at the Stock Exchange with the same intelligence, and the natural consequence was an instantaneous rise in the funds, those who were in the secret being considerable gainers by selling out stocks at the advanced rates before the hoax was detected. The following June, Lord Cochrane, Hon. Cochrane Johnstone, Random de Beranger, (the messenger,) and seven others were indicted for conspiracy. It was proved that stock to the amount of a million sterling had been sold, and, but for the ruse employed, those who gained must have been defaulters to the amount of upwards of £150,000, and ruined by their speculations. Beranger, the messenger, was proved to have changed his dress at Cochrane's house, and the latter was found guilty, sentenced to the pillory, twelve months' imprisonment, and a fine of one thousand pounds. He made several attempts to get a new trial, but all were in vain, and his expulsion from the House was carried by a large majority, he being present himself, and declaring his utter ignorance of the conspiracy.

On the 10th of the same month (July) he was re-elected unanimously for Westminster, where he had previously defeated Sheridan; and three days after Lord Castlereagh remitted the pillory portion of the sentence. Soon after, he was degraded from the order of the Bath. The king-at-arms, being duly authorised, proceeded to the famous chapel of Henry VII, removed the insignia of the order from his lordship's stall, and kicked his banner down the steps of the chapel. At the same time he was deprived of all the naval honors he had won by a series of exploits unsurpassed probably in the records of chivalry. Escaping from prison in the following March, he proceeded to the House of Commons to take the oath as a member of Parliament, but the officers of the jail dragged him back, and he remained in confinement the full term, taking his seat just in time to defeat, by his single vote, an intended increase of £6,000 a year to the present King of Hanover, then Duke of Cumberland. The fine was raised by a penny subscription among his constituents, and on the £1,000 note he paid was this endorsement:

"My health having suffered by long and close confinement, and my oppressors being resolved to deprive me of my property or life, I submit to robbery to preserve myself from murder, in the hope that I may yet live to bring the delinquents to justice."

For more than thirty years that note lay in the Bank of England, and was handed back to him two years ago, when his entire innocence was proved, and he was restored to all his honors, the injustice of his sentence being publicly acknowledged. In the meantime he had spent the prime of his manhood in the South American and Portuguese services, enacting the part of a sea-knight of romance, pulling down thrones and setting up dynasties, like a marine Warwick the King-maker.

"PITY HIS FAMILY."

A man falls into embarrassments, which ultimately overwhelm him in bankruptcy or drive him into roguery and crime. He was yesterday respected, influential and supposed to be affluent, and his family were treated and treated themselves accordingly; but to-day he is disgraced and steered clear off—without resources or prospects—very likely in prison and exposed to ignominious punishment. "Vile wretch!" say the million; "it is good enough for him, but we must pity his poor family."

Certainly, we must pity them—pity all who suffer; still more all who sin and suffer. They need pity, and there is no danger that we shall pity them too much. But the impression conveyed of the innocence of the fallen man's family, and their unmerited exposure to want and ignominy, is often very far from the truth.

In fact, half the men who are loathed as dragging down their families to shame and destitution are really themselves dragged down by those families—driven to bankruptcy, shame, and crime by the thoughtless and basely selfish extravagance of wife and children. Let a man be in the way of receiving considerable money, and having property in his hands, and his family can rarely be made to comprehend and realise that there is any limit to his abilities to give and spend. Fine dresses and ornaments for wife and daughters, spending-money and broadcloth for hopeful sons—costly parties every now and then, and richer furniture, and more of it at all times—these are a few of the blind drains on 'the governor's' means which are perpetually in action. 'O, what's a hundred dollars to a man doing such a business?' is the indignant question in case of any demur or remonstrance on his part. Not one of them could bear to disgrace him by earning a dollar; they couldn't go out shabbily dressed, for fear his credit would suffer. They can't see how a man who can get discounts in Bank need ever be short of money or stingy in using it. All his talk of difficulties or hard times they regard as customary fables, intended to scrimp their drafts on his purse or enhance their sense of his generosity. When it is so easy to fill up a check, why will he be hoggish. Let him give fifty dollars to any philanthropic object, or invest five hundred, however safely, in any attempt to meliorate the sufferings of the poor, and they now see clearly that he has hoards of gold, and can just as well give them all dresses and jewels as not. Thus the man of means or of business is too often regarded by his family as a sponge to be squeezed, a goose to be plucked, an orange to be sucked, a spring to drink from when thirsty without at all diminishing its flow. The stuff is there in profusion—the only trouble is to make him give it up.

In vain he remonstrates—implores,—puts down his foot. He cannot be eternally contending with those he loves best; he wants quiet at home in order to mature his plans and perfect his operations. If he resists importunity, the pumps are set going, and what man can stand the April showers of feminine sorrow? He gives way at last and throws down the money demanded, hoping that some great news by the next steamship—some turn of luck in his business—will make it up to him. Perhaps it does, and he floats on; perhaps it don't and this last feather has broken the elephant's back. The end, however, near or distant, is morally certain. Treated always as a mine to be opened at will, he finally grows desperate and rushes into reckless speculation, or blasting crime, and is overwhelmed with ruin. 'Selfish villain!' say the ignorant crowd, 'how could he run such a career? How we pity his family!' No doubt of it! But if you knew more, perhaps you would pity him.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Short Story by Dickens.—Dickens tells the following story of an American sea captain:

"On his last voyage home the captain had on board a young lady of remarkable personal attractions—a phrase I use as one being entirely new, and one you never meet with in the newspapers. This young lady was beloved intensely by five young gentlemen, passengers, and in turn she was in love with them all very ardently, but without any particular preference for either. Not knowing how to make up her determination in this dilemma, she consulted my friend the captain. The captain, being a man of an original turn of mind, says to the young lady, 'jump overboard and marry the man who jumps after you.' The young lady, struck with the idea, and being naturally fond of bathing, especially in warm weather, as it then was, took the advice of the captain, who had a boat ready manned in case of accident. Accordingly, next morning, the five lovers being on deck, and looking very devotedly at the young lady, she plunged into the sea head foremost. Four of the lovers immediately jumped in after her. When the young lady and her four lovers were got out again; she says to the captain, 'What am I to do with them now, they are so wet?' Says the captain, 'take the dry one!' And the young lady did, and married him."

SPEECH OF
HON. JOHN OTIS, OF MAINE,

And the Minority report of the Committee on Patents made by him, on the subject of Woodworth's Patent for a Planing Machine, and against the Bill for extending that Patent.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, March 27, 1850.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

Within the last ten days, I have received the petitions and memorials of more than two thousand persons upon this subject; and I ask for the reading of extracts from some of these; and from others that have been referred.

Extracts from the petition of seventy-five citizens of Gardner, Maine.

"These new specifications make claims for improvements never invented by William Woodworth, as your petitioners believe; and we would respectfully represent, that this machine is now used as a great monopoly, and vast sums of money have been paid for the use of it. We cannot see why it is, that this subject is now pressed upon Congress, at this early day, unless it be to legalize some illegal acts of the parties. What we humbly pray is, that no act, extending this patent, shall be passed by Congress.

"We would also ask Congress to repeal the act of Congress extending this patent, which was approved 26th February, 1845, as we believe said act was fraudulently obtained, and which we propose to show.

Petition of three hundred citizens of Wheeling, Virginia.

"The undersigned, citizens of the United States, and legal voters, respectfully but *earnestly remonstrate* against the further extension, by act of Congress, of the "Woodworth Patent," so called, granted Dec. 27, 1828, and re-issued July 8, 1845, for the following, among other reasons:

"1st. Because said patent has already been twice extended. 2d. Because the owners of said patent have realized from it a very large sum, beyond all expenses, and the patent has still seven years to run. 3d. Because the owners of said patent are grasping, oppressive, and unscrupulous, and exercise their patent rights in the worst spirit of monopoly."

Sir, although this is a private bill, it relates to a matter which, in its importance, has assumed a public character. The Legislature of New York, with uncommon unanimity, has asked for an investigation of the circumstances of the former extension of this patent, and the proceedings under it, with a view to a repeal of the act of extension. A large and highly respectable meeting of mechanics and others, assembled from several States, have passed resolutions, which have been read, and sent in a memorial, which is printed and placed in the hands of all the members of this House. There are thousands of petitioners, whose memorials have been referred to the Committee on Patents since the report of this bill, and other thousands are in the hands of members waiting your action, all asking for this investigation.—They all, in more or less direct terms, charge that the former act of extension was carried through Congress by fraud and misrepresentation. You owe it to the State, whose Legislature has asked this investigation. You owe it to the thousands of mechanics and others, who have sent in their petitions, and made the same request, and repeated this charge. You owe it to yourselves, and to the country, that you should grant this investigation in the fullest manner. This should not be a seeming acquiescence, while the substance is withheld. It would be but mockery, to say to the committee that they might make the investigation for a repeal of the act, while the bill for its extension was passing through its various stages in the House.

It has been said that this is not the proper place, in the proceedings, to enter upon the discussion of the merits of the reported bill. While granting this to a certain extent, it is due to the House to state some of the facts connected with this matter, for a proper understanding and appreciation of the extraordinary proceedings of those seeking the passage of this bill.

The first thing peculiar, that must strike every one, is the anxiety of those interested to urge this bill through Congress, when the act of extension of 1845 only commenced running in December last

twenty-one years, is proposed by this bill to be extended, with the former extension, twenty-one years longer, with all its additional claims.

By referring to the original patent, it will be seen that all that is claimed as his invention, by the elder Woodworth, is the application of well-known instruments to plane by machinery. In this country, and in Europe, more than twenty machines had been patented for the same purpose, before this patent. Since then, more than twenty other patents have been issued from the Patent Office for planing machines. There have been four or five within the last year. Some of them are said to do three times as much work in the same time as this machine, and differ from it in every other particular, except in "using cutting instruments combined with pressure," which it is "respectfully submitted" must always be used in planing a board.

I will now call your attention to the effect of your proceedings, if you pass this bill as reported. Woodworth, the elder, makes an invention—meritorious it may be—secures a patent, sells it out, and dies. His son and administrator has it renewed, under the patent law, for seven years; and again has it renewed by Congress, four years before the expiration of the first seven, for seven years longer. Six years after the death of the original inventor, he surrenders up his patent as invalid, and takes out a new patent, which is also declared by a jury, to be invalid for claiming what was not claimed under the first patent. The disappointed litigant comes here, and asks you to pass a law for his special benefit, by which he is to obtain a legislative sanction, to his unjust claim. He is not the inventor—his father is not the inventor. Congress alone gives him a title to what he was not entitled to without congressional interposition. Armed with this, he goes into court and defeats his opponent. Armed with this, having his principle and application sanctioned by a law of Congress, he suppresses all other machines, puts his own price for the use of his machines, and thus secures for twenty-one years, a monopoly worth millions to the possessor. The person who invented this new machinery for cheating his neighbor in legislature, and for deciding law suits, deserves a patent for his ingenuity in management, if he does not deserve one in mechanics.

If it be shown, as it is alleged, that there was no great merit in the original invention—if large sums were realized for sales by the father under the first patent, and larger for the renewed patent by the son—if it be shown, as alleged, that the act of extension was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation, and that those who have held under this patent have pursued their course in the worst spirit of injustice and oppression, some redress should be granted. The power to do further mischief should be taken away, instead of lending aid to still greater injustice and oppression.

It is said by the gentleman from Vermont, that there are vested rights under the act of extension of 1845, and Congress cannot, in justice to others, repeal that act. If Congress cannot repeal the act, it is in the power of Congress to confine its operation to the original claim in the first patent. That patent has been declared by this memorialist to be invalid and inoperative, and a jury has declared the renewed patent to be invalid, and in this dilemma your aid is invoked—for what? To give this man the vested rights of all other patent planing machines. You are asked to place in these parties' hands a more sure instrument of oppression than the one that has failed them.—Will you do it? Will you do it blindly, without inquiry, and in the face of the various charges made and reiterated against those who have been interested in the fruits of this monopoly and alleged fraud?

Sir, this subject is one in which the country is strongly interested, and to the proceedings connected with it there are thousands looking with great anxiety. They believe a great injustice has been perpetrated, and that a greater is attempted. Your decision upon this question will give them assurance that Congress will right the wrong, if wrong in this matter be shown to exist.

There is no indisposition in the people of this country to reward meritorious inventors; and just in proportion as they are willing to reward merit, in the same measure do they condemn those whose pretensions are not well founded. They know that the selfish, the crafty, and the powerful, have too often seized the just rewards belonging to those who have spent their lives in meritorious exertions, and died unrewarded. If those are right who charge fraud in this matter, there never was a more flagrant case, for there never was a case where the pretensions have been put forward with more assurance, or exercised in a more exacting spirit. If the records of the Patent Office can be trusted, or the representations of those who profess to know can be credited, there is scarcely any invention in modern times where larger sums have been taken from the public. No one subject has been a more prolific source of litigation, or which gave more trouble or consumed more of the time of our higher courts of justice.—In the affidavit of a Mr. Wilson, of Philadelphia, who appears to have profited the largest by this monopoly, it is stated that $150,000 have been paid "for counsel and court fees;" and he estimates the future litigation will cost $100,000 more.

If this litigation arose from a spirit of aggression on the part of those who have been dragged into court, there might be some apology for it; but if it arose from the insecure foundation of the first patent, and the unjust pretensions of the second, there is no good excuse for it. Individuals have been oppressed by it; and the courts of justice have been occupied with it, for the purpose of sustaining unjust pretensions. Give to the bill reported the sanction of law, and you will cut off litigation by a summary process—allow those parties to pursue, in the same spirit, without restraint, all who would be placed by this bill within their grasp, and allow them to charge their own price, as the last proviso in the bill appears to contemplate, and instead of their returns being reckoned by thousands and hundreds of thousands, as they now are, they would count their millions of dollars. Instead of a just privilege for a limited time, for the proper use of their own invention, it is believed you would grant a monopoly of the improvements of others to a grasping set of selfish speculators, who have called up the ghost of a doubtful invention, and now come here to ask you to give it life and being, and to clothe it with the habiliments, and to give it the rights, of meritorious inventors, and an unlimited range for pillaging the public.

Sir, it is charged, that the parties who come here for this bill, have procured the extension under the general law of a patent invalid in itself, and claiming the invention of others as belonging to themselves, and of procuring the rejection of the more meritorious invention.

It is charged that, by misrepresentation and fraud, a special act of Congress was procured to be passed long in advance of the expiration of the extended term under the renewed patent.

It is charged, that the passage of that act was brought about by favoritism and powerful personal influence.

It is charged, that in the surrender and reissue of the existing patent, a great fraud was committed under the general patent law, by claiming for the invention of Woodworth, all the inventions and improvements in the planing machine made by others; and of an endeavor to obtain the sanction of Congress to allow them to draw into one sweeping net, all the fruits of the toil and ingenuity of these other inventors.

It is charged that these parties have used the powers, thus wrongly obtained, in an oppressive and extortionate manner; that they have exacted and received large sums of money, and more than enough to reward the most meritous invention.

These charges having been made, it is for you to determine whether you will grant those who make them an opportunity to be heard, by recommitting this bill with instructions, to make the inquiry asked for, and to report the result.

Mr. O. having concluded,

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, obtained the floor.—He alluded to the manifest injustice done to the other business of the House, which was thus, by an unparliamentary manœuvre, taken out of its regular order, that this question might be put ahead of it; and with a view, he said, to place the subject in its proper order on the calendar, and that the discussion might be continued in its proper place, he moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

Mr. Calvin asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and being taken, were—yeas 64, nays 103.

So the House decided that the motion to reconsider the vote, by which the said bill had been referred to the Committee of the Whole House, should not be laid on the table.

The question recurring on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the said bill had been referred to the Committee of the Whole House,

Mr. McLane, of Maryland, said he had voted to lay on the table the motion to reconsider, for the reasons stated by the gentleman who made the motion, [Mr. Brown.] This motion to reconsider the reference to the Committee of the Whole House, opened all the merits of the case, and consumed the morning hour, and excluded the consideration of the legitimate business of the House, without any sufficient reason; for the merits of the whole case would be open in the Committee of the Whole House, where gentlemen could move their amendments, embracing, if necessary, an amendment to repeal the extension law of 1845.—The subject could be considered then in its whole length and breadth, while during the morning hour it could not be fully considered, without prejudice to other business. To bring the discussion, therefore, to a conclusion, he would move the previous question on the motion to reconsider. The House could sustain this motion, if it pleased, and pass upon the merits of the case *now*, or leave the bill in Committee of the Whole, to take its proper place on the calendar, and be fully considered in order.

The question was taken on the demand for the previous question, and there was a second.

And, after some conversation, the main question was ordered; and being taken, the vote was reconsidered.

The speaker then stated the question to be on referring the bill to the Committee of the Whole House, [the instructions of Mr. Conger having been read for information only, and not formally presented, as they could not be, pending the motion to reconsider.]

Mr. Jones moved that the bill be laid on the table.

The question having been taken, and decided in the affirmative without a division,

The bill was laid upon the table.

NOTE.—The practical effect of laying on the table the bill reported by the majority of the Committee on Patents, will be, to dispose of it for this session; and the subject of the repeal or modification of the act of extension, of 1845, is still before the committee for consideration. The motion to reconsider the vote to lay upon the table, was laid upon the table on the 28th, by a very large majority.

The Galphin Committee.—"X," writing from Washington to the Baltimore Sun, under date of May 12, says:

The Galphin Claim committee will report on Tuesday next. There will be two reports, one involving, the other exculpating Messrs. Crawford and Johnson. I have no doubt but that in regard to Mr. Johnson at least, there are two sides of the question; and that he has law enough on his side, with *his* view of the case, to justify his decision. If the claims constituted a lien on the land, Mr. Johnson's decision is undoubtedly a correct one, and if General Taylor told Mr. Crawford, when told that he was agent for the claim, that his accepting office did not deprive him of "the rights of a citizen," there will be "more cry than wool," as I have before observed, in the whole matter.

THE RE-ACTION IN CALIFORNIA.

An intelligent and practical man, now resident in California, gives the following prognostication for the benefit of his correspondent in the city of New York:

"SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.

"Within a period of sixty days, as near as I can calculate, there will be the deuce to pay, for there is no real business doing here worth speaking of; indeed the town is about as noisy, and about as busy, as a New England village would be on a hot afternoon in August. The result of this calm will soon be felt. Men and business, nay, the very atmosphere, with every animate and inanimate thing, seem at a stand still, waiting for some grand event, like the calm in summer before the thunder storm! But it is approaching, and will soon be upon us, and a thundering storm it will be. But it will quickly pass away, purifying the business atmosphere in its course, and business then will start afresh, and go on with some regularity, and with some approach to system. *The truth is the hurry is over.* The town is built—there are houses enough—stores enough—merchandise, machinery, and mechanics enough, indeed plenty of every thing.—The great drawback now is, the enormous price at which real estate is held. Prudent people will not pay $20 or $30 per foot for land, to live or build on for two years, and I have not seen the first person who talks of a longer period than this as his time for remaining here; the consequence is, that house frames can be bought for what they cost with you. The town is filled with all sorts of shops, gambling houses, &c.; and these will be closed—that is, three-quarters of the owners will fail within sixty days, and must retire to the mines. Then down will go the rents, and down the price of real estate, and, following these, many of the merchants will become bankrupts, and finally men and things will find their own level, and a healthy business will spring up from the ruins. Voila! my latest."

The Slavery Question Thirty Years Ago.—Some thirty years ago, the pious people of Rhode Island were shocked and outraged on finding that a blacksmith was at work on the Sabbath. The sound of his hammer and the reverbations of his anvil sorely annoyed the shepherd of the village flock, and the more so as the blacksmith was a pillar of the church, and a bright and a shining light of the congregation. Of course he was "churched"—taken to task. In defence of himself, he stated that one of the slavers in getting ready to go to sea, found she was deficient in handcuffs, and he was obliged to work all Sunday to supply her! The good shepherd of the flock decided it was a work of necessity, justified by the gospel, and Deacon Hart was excused.

The Louisiana block for the Washington National Monument is nearly ready, and will be shipped from New Orleans in a few days. There being no marble in the State, the block has been prepared of a light drab sandstone. The State device, of the pelican on her rough nest of sticks, feeding her five young ones, is carved on the front; while on either side are representations of a stalk of cotton and of cane, nearly the natural size. Over these is cut the following motto: "THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—FAITHFUL TO THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION."

Death of the Poet Wordsworth.—Among the few important items of news brought from Europe by the last steamer, was that of the death of William Wordsworth, the poet Laureate. He breathed his last on the 23d of April, at Rydal Mount, his residence, near Ambleside, at the age of eighty years. The event was not unexpected, as he was attacked about a month previous with a serious illness, from which, at his advanced age, he could not easily recover. He was born in the year 1770, at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, of respectable parents of the middle class in society. Entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1787, where he graduated, and, upon the death of Southey, received the title of Poet Laureate.

National Intelligencer.

Extraordinary case of Longevity.—Dinah, an old negress, died in Norfolk, Va. a few days ago, at the age of *one hundred and twenty-three years!*

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH ON THE COMPROMISE REPORT.

On Monday the 13th, the Report of the Committee of Thirteen being under consideration, Mr. Clay addressed the Senate at length in vindication of the Report. The Speech being too long for our limits, we copy the following synopsis:—

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, I have risen for the purpose of making some statements and an additional exposition relative to the report of the committee, of their proceedings, and of their action upon the important subjects before you. When the report of the committee was presented to the Senate last week various members of the committee rose and stated that parts of that report had not met with their concurrence. Mr. President, it might have been stated with perfect truth that no one member of the committee concurred in all that was done or omitted to be done.—There was, however, a majority upon most of the subjects, indeed upon all of the subjects, which have been reported by the committee to the Senate. Each Senator, perhaps, if left to himself separately, would have presented the various matters which have been reported to the Senate in a different form from that in which they now present themselves. I was myself upon one occasion in a minority. I have not been discouraged, Mr. President, in the smallest degree, by the differences which existed either in the committee or which were manifested in the Senate when the report was presented. Gentlemen who did not agree exactly as to what was done will, no doubt, in the progress of the measure, endeavor to make it conformable to their wishes. If it should not be so modified, I indulge with confidence the hope that no one of them is so irrevocably committed against the measure as to induce him upon the question of its final passage to vote against it. I am not authorized to say, and I do not mean to say, that there will be an affirmative vote of every member of the Senate who was upon the committee in favor of the measure upon the final passage of the bill; but I mean to say that I indulge a hope that, whether all the modifications which were desired by various members of the committee may or may not obtain, finally there will be not only a mere majority of the committee voting in favor of the measure—and I greatly hope they will vote for it unanimously—but I trust that it will leave this body with a large majority in its favor. I am not discouraged, I repeat, by any thing that has transpired in the committee or the Senate, or in the country, upon the subject of this measure. I have believed from the first, and I yet firmly believe, that if these unhappy subjects which have divided the country are to be accommodated by an amicable adjustment, it must be upon such basis as that which the committee has reported; and can there be a doubt in the mind of any honorable Senator on the subject? Sir, I believe that the crisis has arrived, and the fate of the measures which have been reported by the committee will, in my humble judgment, determine the fate of the harmony or continued distraction of this country. Entertaining this belief, I cannot but indulge the hope that honorable Senators, who, upon the first hearing of the report, might have seen some matters in it objectionable, according to their wishes and judgment, and the entire Senate, after a full consideration of the plan, and after a fair contrast between it and all the other proposed plans, and all the other practicable plans for the adjustment of these questions—whatever expectations or hopes may have been announced elsewhere out of this body, will ultimately give it a general concurrence.

But, sir, I have risen as I announced more particularly for the purpose of entering into some further explanations of the course of the committee, and of throwing out some few observations in support of the measures which they have recommended to the adoption by the Senate.

[Mr. Clay entered into the examination of the several matters included in the bills reported from the Committee. The following extract of his remarks is taken from the report of the Republic:]

The first point was the obligation on the part of the Government of the United States, under the resolutions of annexation of Texas, to admit new States, not exceeding four in number, to be formed out of Texas, with the assent of Texas. On this point in the committee, there was no difference of opinion; but two Senators, while assenting to the obligation, reserved to themselves the right of deciding hereafter, and at the time when the admission of such State shall come before Congress, whether, under the circumstances existing at the time, they would vote for the admission of that State. All the members of the committee, however, recognised the same construction to be placed on the resolutions of annexation of Texas.

The next question before the committee was the admission of California, and that was a subject on which there was most difficulty. Against the admission of California there were various objections urged in the committee. The first was, that there was no evidence that there was sufficient population there to entitle her to admission; and that, if she were admitted, she should be admitted with but one representative. It was also denied that there was any evidence that she had the population which would entitle her to one representative.

It was impossible to ascertain the population of California by any of the decennial enumerations of the inhabitants of the United States. She was but a short time a part of this Union, and the increase of her population had been sudden and rapid. The only mode of arriving at the probable number of her inhabitants was such evidence as circumstances afforded. What was the course adopted in the first appointment of representatives among the several States of the Union? There had been no federal enumeration of the inhabitants. Some of the States, particularly Georgia, were allowed more representatives than her population entitled her to. They followed such evidences as circumstances afforded, and that was the only course they could adopt. It was well known that Georgia had not that population which would give her the representatives allowed to her by the convention.—But it was said that she was a new and growing State, that emigration was rapidly flowing in, and that if she had not the requisite number, she would have sufficient by the time her representatives took their seats. The same principle was followed in the case of Texas. No one supposed that Texas, when she was admitted into the Union, had a population sufficient to entitle her to two representatives, but it was known that emigration was rapidly filling up her territory, and when the next census shall be taken he had no doubt but Texas will have a population sufficient to entitle her to two, if not more than two representatives. He said that, in the remarks of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Berrien) on this subject, on the day the report was made, that Senator had made a mistake in supposing that to entitle California to two representatives she must have double that number of inhabitants made necessary for one representative by the act of Congress regulating the appointment of representatives. By the law of Congress, it was expressly enacted that any State having an excess over a moiety of the number fixed as the basis of a representative, shall be entitled to a representative for that excess, so that California, to be entitled to two representatives, was not required by law to have 141,000 inhabitants, as the Senator supposes.

From the best evidences in his possession, and from the address of the representatives from California, it appeared that the population of California on the 1st of January 1850, was 109,000, more than enough to entitle her to one representative; since that time, and up to the 27th of March, the arrivals there by sea were 16,957, and from other sources over 11,000. The increase has been going on ever since, and he had not the slightest doubt but that there was at this time in California a population sufficient to entitle her to two representatives, even if there were no provision granting her a member for any excess over a moiety. It had been said that the people of California were not citizens of that State, but adventurers after gold. They were principally from our own States; they were bone of our bone, and had not lost any of their intelligence by emigration. He found nowhere in the Constitution any time of residence fixed as a qualification for representation. It was also said that many of those who were there were foreigners, ignorant of our laws and customs; but by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the foreigners resident there were to become citizens of the United States within one year, unless they chose the alternative of returning to Mexico. It was said, also, that thousands of those who had gone there from the United States intended to return. It was the same case in Louisiana; thousands go there for the purpose of making a fortune, and with the intention of returning, but after being there awhile, become pleased with the climate, and become permanent residents.

The next objection to California is her boundary. It was proposed, in committee, to divide California into two States by the line of 36° 30′, but the majority of the committee defeated the proposition. He thought it strange that this design of dividing it into two States should originate with the South and be so violently opposed by the North, when it was evident that if California be divided into two or a half dozen States, they all will be what is called free States. Slavery could not be carried into any new State to be carved out of California south of 36° 30′. There would be California, a free State, on the one side, Mexico and her mountains on the other; or, if slavery could be carried there, it could not be maintained. All the inhabitants of California, or in her convention, were in favor of making it a free State. The effect of carving new States out of her would be to increase the preponderance of free States, which has been so strongly objected to.

He examined the extent of the seacoast of California, and contended that the condition of the interior country was such that no new State could be formed there that would require an outlet on the Pacific.—He also cited the cases of Michigan, Wisconsin, and other States, as precedents for the admission of new States without these preliminary steps on the part of Congress to authorise the establishment of State governments.

While considering the circumstances and reasons why California should be admitted into the Union, he considered that there were equal considerations why territorial governments should be given to Utah and New Mexico. He contrasted the plan of settling this question with the one which came to Congress with recommendations from a high quarter. The plan submitted in the annual message of the President was, that California be admitted into the Union, and that the territories of Utah and New Mexico shall be left to settle this question themselves. He had come to Washington with a sincere desire to co-operate in all things with the Executive branch of the Government, but he also had come here to carry out, in all cases, the convictions of his own deliberate judgment. How far did the plan reported by the committee differ from that submitted by the President? The two plans agreed so far as the President's recommendations for action extended. The admission of California was recommended, and it is now recommended by the committee. The President did not recommend any legislation for the territories. But he (Mr. C.) thought that, if Congress failed to give the territories a government, it would fail in a sacred duty to a people placed under the sovereignty of the United States, and who were entitled to the consideration and care of the government.

It was said that the people of the territories would still have a government; but it would not be a government to which they were entitled. They have been bereft of that Supreme government which they had when under the sovereignty of Mexico. By the treaty the United States solemnly guarantied the people of those territories protection to their persons and security to their property, and the right of religious liberty. How can this be done without proper governments? Is it right for us to say to the people of Utah and New Mexico that they must take care of themselves, and when they are ripe for a State government we will receive them as a State into the Union? When will they be ripe for a State in the Union? Will Congress be doing its duty to leave them in this abandoned state?

When the President's annual message was sent to Congress, there was cause to suppose that any attempt to form territorial governments for the territories would, in consequence of the odious proviso, lead to scenes of excitement, and result in danger and alarm to the country. Since that time a great change has taken place; the proviso has been thrown out. The glorious North has shown herself willing to rescue the country, and has abated her demands. The South—the glorious South—equal in all things to the North, has come forward and shown a disposition to meet on a common platform of conciliation and harmony. They have both come to the rescue. Men's minds have changed, and become moderate, and a majority can now meet with feelings and desires to settle difficulties amicably and peaceably.

He believed that the President would, under the circumstances, were he at this time to communicate to Congress, recommend that territorial governments be established by Congress.

He then urged the strong and immediate necessity on the part of Congress for a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the question of the boundary between Texas and New Mexico. On all these subjects there had been no great diversity of opinion in the committee; all seemed anxious that there should be an attempt made to settle them. The sum proposed to be given to Texas was left blank, and when the bill came up for final action he would move to insert the sum thought of by the committee.

The next subject before the committee was the question of inserting these measures in one bill.

He then referred to the parliamentary law, and the objections on that account urged by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) to the union of those bills. He said that all the Senator had read upon the subject of "tacking" was not applicable to the parliamentary law of this country.—In the United States parliamentary law there was no such thing known as tacking in the English sense of the term. Tacking, as understood in the British parliament, was a very different thing from the union of such bills as was now proposed. He explained tacking, as understood in England, to be as follows:

All money bills—bills of supply, &c.—originate in the House of Commons, and when they are carried up to the Lords, they must be taken as they came from the Commons, or rejected. The Lords have no power to change or amend such bills, but must pass or reject them as they come up from the Commons. The Commons, knowing that certain measures which they desire cannot pass the Lords, sometimes tack one of them to a money bill, and thus force the aristocracy and the Lords to grant concessions to the Commons or not receive the supplies. The crown must also take the bills as they come from the Commons.—Hence, when the Commons desire some measure favorable to liberty and the people, they tack it to a money bill and force the Lords and the Crown to swallow both or receive no money. Tacking is, therefore, unpopular with the Crown and with the Lords, but it is never objectionable to the Commons. Tacking cannot take place here.—All appropriation bills must originate in the House, but the Senate, unlike the House of Lords, has the power to change, alter and amend the bill coming from the House. But in England tacking is only objected to in cases where different and incongruous measures are added to each other and placed in one bill. He denied that there was any incongruity in uniting these measures in one bill, or any indignity offered to California by so doing. Far more incongruous subjects were connected every day by Congress. He read several; a few among them were as follows: An act regulating the compensation of certain clerks, and providing for laying out certain public roads. An act for the preservation of the public archives in the territory of Arkansas, and for the relief of John Johnson. [Laughter.] Also, an act passed on the 3d of March, 1849, for the relief of James Norris, and for other purposes—the other purposes were no more or less than an appropriation for the expenses of the territory of Minnesota. He never heard that Minnesota's dignity had been offended, but he believed she had pocketed the money, and said nothing.

He also cited an instance where the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) had moved to add to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill an amendment providing for the conquest of California; the amendment (Mr. Walker's) which passed the Senate to the civil and diplomatic bill, which provided for governments for New Mexico and California; and to various others—all to show that Congress had repeatedly connected subjects far more incongruous than those now proposed to be made one bill.

There had been in the committee an amendment made to one of the sections in the Territorial bill, the effect of which was to deprive the territorial legislature of any power to pass any law on the subject of African slavery. He had opposed this, but had been voted down. The effect of it was to leave the question of negro slavery to the laws now in force in the Territories.

Personally he believed that slavery did not exist either in law or in fact in the territories. Others differed from him. That had been made as an objection to his resolutions. That statement of what he then and now considered as two truths, was put in those resolutions as an offset to the relinquishment by the North of the odious Wilmot proviso. The latter is now at an end, and there was no necessity of going into the other matter. He believed slavery could not exist in those territories, and that it was excluded by the Mexican law. Even if it were not excluded, he did not believe any one would carry his slaves there. The delegate from New Mexico had assured them that labor was cheap there; that it was not worth more than four dollars a month; and who would carry his slaves there when their labor was of so little value?

He then explained at length the two sections in the bill relating to the recapture of fugitive slaves. Those sections are as follows:

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, under the laws thereof, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor shall be due, his, her, or their agent, attorney, guardian, or trustee, may apply to any court of record therein and make satisfactory proof to such court of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party; whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also of a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record, authenticated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State, Territory, or district, in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer authorized by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant, and the said court, commissioner, judge, or other person authorized by this act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record, and other evidences aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor aforesaid, which certificate shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Territory from which he escaped.

And be it further enacted, That in case the alleged fugitive shall declare to the court, judge, or commissioner, or other officers before whom he is brought, that he is a free man, and not a slave; and the said court, judge, or commissioner, or other officer, shall decide to grant the certificate herein authorized, empowering the removal of the said fugitive to the State from which he or she shall have fled, the said court, judge, or commissioner, or other officer, shall require of the claimant or his agent to enter into a bond, with good surety, to the United States, in the sum of one thousand dollars, that the said fugitive shall be removed to the State, and into the county, parish, or district thereof, from whence he or she may have fled, and then and there, after the return of said fugitive, he or she shall be taken by the said claimant or his agent before a court of competent jurisdiction, at its first term after such return, and be permitted by the said claimant or his agent, to try by a jury the right to. [Here follows a form of the bond to be given.]

And the said bond having the blanks properly filled up, and being duly executed by the said claimant or his agent, shall be delivered to the said court, judge, or commissioner, or other officer, acting as aforesaid, who shall immediately enclose, seal, and transmit the same by mail to the district attorney of the United States for the State or district into which the alleged fugitive may have been removed. And it shall be the duty of the said attorney, on the forfeiture of the said bond, to proceed for the recovery of the penalty thereof; and for his services in the prosecution and recovery of the same, he shall be entitled to ten per cent. of the amount recovered, the residue to be paid into the treasury of the United States; and he shall be also allowed for his services in the prosecution of the suit the sum of twenty-five dollars, whether there be any recovery or not. But if the obligor in the said bond shall comply with the condition thereof, or if, upon the return of the said fugitive to the place which he or she had fled, he or she shall declare before the court aforesaid, that he or she has no right to freedom, and therefore does not wish the prosecution of any suit therefor, the said attorney shall in either of those cases surrender to the obligor the said bond.

These sections were intended to satisfy the just demands of those States whose property was constantly being carried beyond its owner's control, and beyond all means of recovery: and also a fair offering to the feelings of those whose natural prejudices were opposed to slavery and in favor of freedom. The question was never without its difficulties, and the committee had done what they thought would be satisfactory to all.

There was one class, and he believed them to be small, who found in some natural or divine law a justification for harboring the runaway slave and in preventing his recapture by his master. To these he would make no concession; nor was any intended to be made to them. A convention of such men had assembled in New York a few days ago, and had rejected the prophets—Moses and the others—because their writings were not in conformity with this supposed natural law which was above the Constitution, and above the solemn obligation of an oath to support it. The had rejected and blasphemed the holy name of the Saviour of the world for a like reason. To such men, wherever they were to be found, he made no concessions.

He then alluded to the next topic acted on by the committee, the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and said it was recommended to all by its propriety. He had heard it first advocated by a southern member—John Randolph, of Roanoke.

[Mr Clay then concluded his remarks with this stirring appeal.]

Mr. President, I do not despair, I will not despair, that the measure will be carried. And I would almost stake my existence, if I dared, that if these measures which have been reported by the committee of thirteen were submitted to the people of the United States to-morrow, and their vote were taken upon them, there would be nine-tenths of them in favor of the pacification which is embodied in that report.

Mr. President, what have we been looking at? What are we looking at? The "proviso;" an abstraction always; thrust upon the South by the North against all the necessities of the case, against all the warnings which the North ought to have listened to coming from the South; pressed unnecessarily for any Northern object; opposed, I admit, by the South with a degree of earnestness uncalled for, I think, by the nature of the provision, but with a degree of earnestness natural to the South, and which the North itself perhaps would have displayed if a reversal of the conditions of the two sections of the Union could have taken place. Why do you of the North press it? You say because it is in obedience to certain sentiments in behalf of human freedom and human rights which you entertain. You are likely to accomplish those objects at once by the progress of events, without pressing this obnoxious measure. You may retort. Why is it opposed at the South? It is opposed at the South because the South feels that, when once the legislation of slavery begins, there is no seeing where it is to end. Begin it in the District of Columbia; begin it in the territories of Utah and New Mexico and California; assert your power there to-day, and in spite of all your protestations—and you are not wanting in making protestations—that you have no purpose of extending it to the Southern States, what security can you give them that a new sect will not arise with a new version of the constitution, or with something above or below the constitution, which shall authorize them to carry their notions into the bosoms of the slaveholding States, and endeavor to emancipate from bondage all the slaves there? Sir, the South has felt that her security lies in denying at the threshold your right to touch the subject of slavery. She said, "Begin, and who can tell where you will end; let one generation begin and assert the doctrine for the moment, forbearing as they may be in order to secure their present objects, their successors may arise with new notions, and new principles, and new expositions of the constitution and laws of nature, and carry those notions and new principles into the bosom of the slaveholding States." The cases, then, gentlemen of the North and gentlemen of the South, do not stand upon equal footing.—When you, on the one hand, unnecessarily press an offensive and unnecessary measure on the South, the South repels it from the highest of all human motive of action, the security of property and life, and every thing else interesting and valuable in life.

Mr. President, after we had got rid as I had hoped, of all these troubles—after this Wilmot Proviso had disappeared, as I trust it may, both in this and the other end of the Capitol—after we have been disputing two or three years or more, on the one hand about a mere abstraction, and on the other, if it were fraught with evil, not so much present as distant and future, when we are arriving at a conclusion, what are the new difficulties that spring around us? Matters of form. The purest question of form, that was ever presented to the mind of man—whether we shall combine in one united bill three measures, all of which are necessary, or separate them into three distinct bills, passing each in its turn if it can be done.

Mr. President, I trust that the feelings of attachment to the Union, of love for its past glory, of anticipation of its future benefits and happiness; a fraternal feeling which, I trust, will be common throughout all parts of the country; the desire to live together in peace and harmony, to prosper as we have prospered heretofore, to hold up to the civilized world the example of one great and glorious Republic fulfilling the high destiny that belongs to it, demonstrating beyond all doubt man's capacity for self-government; these motives and these considerations will, I trust, animate us all, bringing us together to dismiss alike questions of abstractions and form, and consummating the act in such a manner as to heal not one only but all the wounds of the country.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Messrs. Swaim & Sherwood: At the meeting of the General Commissioners of the North Carolina Railroad, held in Greensboro' on the 30th March last, there were reported 8,680 shares subscribed, on which the 5 per cent. had been paid. Since then there have been officially reported to me the following number of shares from the respective Counties, on which the five per cent. has been paid:—Forsyth 325, Davidson 128, Guilford 145, Buncombe 80, Iredell 100, Wake 154. Cabarrus has also subscribed the addditional number of 123, and paid in the 5 per cent., as I am informed, and of which I have no doubt; but it has not been officially reported to me.

Recapitulation.

		Shares.	Paid in.
Subscribed before 30th March,		8,680	$43,400
" since 30th March,		1,135	5,675
Cabarrus,	123		
Davidson,	128		
Forsyth,	325		
Guilford,	145		
Wake,	154		
Buncombe,	80		
Burke,	80		
Iredell,	100		
		9915	$49,075

Thus it will be seen that it is necessary to procure the subscription of 185 shares more of the stock, to make the million of dollars required by the charter.

Books for that subscription will be forthwith opened.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
Chairman of Gen. Commissioners.

Guano.—We understand this article is producing a wonderful revolution on the poor, worn-out lands in lower Virginia. We hear of some cases where the first crop has paid for land, guano, and all other expenses, and left money in the pockets of the farmers.—*Richmond Times.*

From the Mountain Banner.

GOVERNOR MANLY AND RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

We have placed in our columns the answer of Gov. Manly to the strictures we have heretofore passed upon his conduct with regard to the Western Turnpike. It needed no request from the Raleigh papers to secure him a fair hearing. Our sense of justice would have induced us to place fairly before the people every thing that he could say in his defence.

The signature to the "communication" is a *taking* one. We are all naturally disposed to favor a bystander who calls out "Fair Play." To call out "Fair Play," implies that there has been foul play—some unfair dealings—something not justified by the usages of honorable men. Hence all controversialists like to enlist under the banner of "Fair Play;" and hence, too, one entering the arena of controversy, will be sure to appropriate this name to himself, if possible. And we have never known a writer calling himself "Fair Play," but what took this name to deceive—but what assumed it to cover his own perversions of the truth—his own evasions of manly argument. We can give some instances.

Some eighteen months since, a communication signed "Fair Play," nominating a certain gentleman to the United States' Senate, and filled with the most extravagant encomiums upon his talents, genius and eloquence, was forwarded to the Raleigh Register for publication. The Register declined it. It afterwards found its way to the public in a *Highland* paper, and it is now well understood, that it was written by the would-be nominee himself. "Fair Play" was no other than the embryo Senator! In *this* particular case, we apprehend, a little investigation would show the like result. "Fair Play" is no other than Gov. Manly. He, as in the former case, has only employed some one to copy his piece and transmit it to the papers. We do not complain that Gov. Manly has entered the lists. He had a right to defend himself, but it is unfair and unmanly to do it in disguise—to pretend that some one else is doing it for him—and to assume a name intended to impose upon the simple and the credulous.—This course might be consistent and proper in the County Solicitor of Chatham, but the Governor of North Carolina should act in a manner becoming the dignity of his station. We shall show, that the whole article signed "Fair Play" is written in the spirit of a County Court Lawyer, wholly unworthy of any one aspiring to be Governor of North Carolina, much less of one who has represented the sovereignty of our State for more than a twelvemonth.

Gov. Manly, in his article signed "Fair Play," does not set forth our article, and none of the Raleigh papers, who speak of the Governor's vindication as "triumphant," have published what is our charge. We stated the circumstances under which the Western Turnpike act was passed. It was carried through the Legislature with great difficulty, and only upon the distinct understanding, that each section through which it could pass, should have their claims considered by the locating Commissioners, and that *they* should locate it to the "greatest advantage for the State." That the Legislature refused to fix upon any one point, because it would offend certain other sections, and not leave the Commissioners that freedom of action necessary to enable them to consult the "advantage of the State." We charged, *that Gov. Manly, knowing all these facts, refused to appoint any one Commissioner who was not in favor of the Morganton route*, thus doing what the Legislature refused to do, and wilfully and knowingly usurping a power not conferred upon him by the spirit of the act authorising him to appoint Commissioners. This was the charge we made; this we will stand by. Every thing else contained in our article was a mere deduction from this, and so stated to be, and the effort of the Governor to undo the main charge, and to enter a formal denial of the inferences we drew from it, is, to say the least of it, "puerile and idle." We charged, and we repeat, that he said divers times and to divers members of the Legislature *"that he would appoint no one who would not go for the Morganton route." And the Governor has admitted it.* Not boldly and manly as became his position, but in such a way as to endeavor to avoid its force. Hear his response to the only charge we made against him:

"But the Governor is charged with having entertained a preference for the Morganton or middle route, and to have appointed the Commissioners expressly to that end, and that thus he "located the road himself." Now it is undeniably true, as we are informed, that the Governor, in view of the various schemes of Internal Improvement projected by the Legislature, in connexion with this question, and from his general knowledge of the topography of the State, did entertain the belief that this Turnpike ought to take the Morganton or middle route; that in his judgment, such route would accommodate the larger number of our people, and would be best for the interest of the whole State; that he expressed this opinion without reserve to all who desired to know his opinion; and that, in the selection of commissioners, he preferred those, of course, who were not committed against that way, but who concurred with him in these views. But the allegation, that he controlled the Engineer and Commissioners, that he *required pledges* from them, and had the road located where he pleased, is, to say the least of it, puerile and idle. What a gratuitous aspersion is here made upon the character, independence and integrity of the Engineer and Commissioners! what unwarrantable insult!"

Is not this indicative of a disposition for "Fair Play?" How nobly he strives to shuffle out of the charge upon himself and saddle it upon others! Did we charge the Commissioners with misconduct? Did we say they had not done their duty? We charged the Governor with having selected his men, because he knew what they would do, because he knew their opinions, and he now wants to palm off the charge upon his Commissioners, and say that we charged them with being corrupt in those opinions! The Governor cannot escape us in this manner. We have convicted him, upon his own admission, of doing what is a plain

it, should be employed in working out the debt on the road, and the nearer the road goes to the estate the better. So that no other person could have been selected, who had a deeper interest in the Morganton route than Mr. Erwin. This Governor Manly knew, because, since 1840, repeated applications have been made to the Legislature, by Mr. Erwin's father, and his sons, to have the contract of purchase rescinded—and the debt remitted. It is for this reason we have alluded to the matter. The indebtedness is a public matter. It has been repeatedly before the Legislature, and petitions upon the subject have been circulated through this county. And yet Gov. Manly says, "Mr. Erwin was appointed, giving Rutherford a voice in the Board." Was he recommended by Rutherford? Did a single citizen of Rutherford county sign his recommendation? Was he not appointed because Morganton desired it? With what approach to fairness can the Governor say that he gave Rutherford a voice in the board, when he repeatedly declared, that he "would appoint no man, who would not go for the Morganton route," when he knew that Mr. Erwin was deeply interested in that route, when he was recommended by the Morganton people, and when Rutherford, Cleaveland and Lincoln recommended another, and when he knows that Mr. Erwin is only a temporary citizen of this county, with no interests or feelings to identify him with us, or to make him any thing else than he is, a citizen of Burke, and a Morganton man.

We do not desire, in any thing we have said, to be understood as casting any imputation upon Mr. Erwin. We take him to be a high minded honorable gentleman. We understand that he did not solicit the appointment. We only mean to say, that he was elected by the Governor, because his views and interests were known to be in favor of the Morganton route.

But the Governor says, we have waited more than a year, without expressing any disapprobation of the appointments. And pray how long did the Governor wait before he organised his board—because he says the Engineer is the principal member of the board. When did they survey the road? How much of it have they located? *He* knows, because the Engineer has been in Raleigh this winter. They are now engaged between Salisbury and Morganton. Near 18 months have elapsed since the Governor had power to organize the board to locate the Road, and through his gross negligence and mismanagement, not 40 miles of the road is yet definitely located. So it is said. In fact, nothing is done, and this great work is not progressed a single step. But we will not take that up now. We intend thoroughly to sift this matter before we are done with it. We did not desire to enter into the discussion at all. We had been informed that Gov. Manly would not be a candidate for re-election, and as long as it was uncertain whether he would again be before the people, we refrained from bringing forward our charges, though from the very first we stated we were ready to do so, whenever called upon. But when it was rendered certain that Gov. Manly was to be *forced* upon us, when we were charged with being "mean selfish demagogues," for opposing him, justice to ourselves required that our reasons should be given.

The Governor says, that we wind up with the *characteristic* remark.—we *take great pleasure* in saying, we do not know a man who will support Gov. Manly in the event of his nomination." What does he mean by "characteristic remark?" If he means that we are in the habit of saying what we think, he is correct, and we take great pleasure in saying that we have not found a MANLY man yet, notwithstanding the large number of extra "*North Carolina Nots*," postage pre-paid, which have been sent to our citizens. The Governor has made a mistake, we are only giving an embodiment to their universal sentiment. He must appeal therefore, elsewhere, than to the people of Rutherford County.

We cannot, in the present article reply to that part of the Governor's, in which he speaks of the merits of the Burke route. In our next, we will show that he has most grossly misrepresented the facts in almost every particular; that he represents the road as going where he knows it does not; as for instance, as benefiting Surry, Davie and Ashe, when he knows that Salisbury will be their nearest point of striking the road, and when he speaks of this section of the country as receiving large benefits from the State and the other route nothing.

We have already taken up a large portion of our paper and must postpone the rest of our reply till next week.

Although it is but a few days ago that we contradicted the false reports then abroad of dissensions or misunderstandings between the President and the Members of his Cabinet, the industry with which similar reports are again propagated, and diffused over the country through every channel of circulation, seems to require a repetition of the contradiction.

We therefore now state, on the authority of the President, that he lends no countenance to any attempt, from whatever quarter it comes, to disturb or unsettle his Administration as it is. All the statements or inferences to the contrary are utterly without foundation.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

OUTRAGES UPON AMERICANS.

The American schr. *North Carolina*, Capt. Beacher, was recently wrecked near Mayaguez, P. R., when the Spanish authorities took from the captain and crew all they had saved from the wreck and forbid them leaving the island on pain of imprisonment. Unable to get assistance from the American Consul, they were obliged to depend upon the charity of the American and English vessels in port, and for upwards of a month they would be from one vessel to another, and were ordered ashore by the police whenever offers were made them by American vessels, of a passage home. On the 11th of April the U. S. sloop of war *Albany*, Com. Randolph, arrived, and Capt. B. reported his barbarous treatment to him, while he was in the American Consul's office. Captain Randolph immediately replied that he would not leave the island until he got satisfaction and sent them home. This being communicated to the police, Capt. Beacher and his crew were at once arrested and thrown into prison. The next day Capt. Randolph had his ship hauled in as close as possible, the ship's guns all loaded, and ready for action, and then sent ashore by his first lieutenant, Mr. Ridgely, a letter to the commander-in-chief, stating that if they were not given up, he would fire upon the town. The town was immediately in commotion, and the men given up in somewhat of a hurry.—*Savannah Republican.*

Speed.—The Philadelphia Gazette says that Mr. S. Norris has just built, at his new factory in Schenectady, an engine, on a patent plan of his own, which has run upwards of fifty miles on the Syracuse and Utica road with a loaded train, at the rate of 72 miles an hour.

Anecdote of Mr. Webster.—The South Boston Gazette publishes the following:

At one time Daniel Webster had a difficult case to plead, and a verdict was rendered against his client. One of the witnesses came to him and said, "Mr. Webster, if I had thought we should have lost the case, I might have testified a great deal more than I did." "It is of no consequence," replied the lawyer, "the jury did not believe a word you said."

Sailing of the Arctic Expedition.—The Resolute, Captain Austin, and the Assistance, Acting Master Allen, sailed from Woolwich, April 25, and the Pioneer and Intrepid, steam-vessels, were to follow on the 27th. They were to rendezvous at Greenhithe, whence they would all depart on the 30th for the northern regions.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1850.

WHIG MEETING.

A Meeting of the Whigs of Cumberland County will be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 4th day of June, (being County Court week,) at ½ past 3 P. M., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention for the nomination of a Candidate for Governor.

☞ The Whigs of Robeson are requested to meet at the Court House, in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in May, to appoint Delegates to the Raleigh Convention, to be held on the 10th of June.

May 9, 1850.

Richmond County.

The Whigs of the Upper Regiment of Richmond County are requested to meet in Rockingham, on Saturday the 1st of June, to appoint Delegates to the Whig State Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 10th of that month, to nominate a Candidate for Governor. And the Whigs of the Lower Regiment, on the same day, at Laurel Hill, for the same purpose.

May 1850.

WHIG MEETINGS.

GRANVILLE COUNTY.—High confidence expressed in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of Gov. Manly, and his administration heartily approved of. Delegates were appointed to the State Convention.

ONSLOW.—Resolutions in favor of the re-nomination of Gov. Manly adopted, and 30 Delegates appointed to the State Convention.

STRANGE NOTION.—In an editorial article on the subject of the approaching Locofoco State Convention, the Wilmington Journal says,—

"We believe that some compromise or bargain with the Whig party is looked forward to, hoped for, or expected by some of the members of the Democratic party, by which, if we run no candidate now, but allow Mr. Manly to walk over the track this time, we will be graciously *permitted* to elect our candidate next time. As a member of the Democratic party—an humble member, it is true, but one zealous for its purity and efficiency—we take this occasion to protest against any sort of bargain, compromise, or arrangement of the kind."

We, too, take the liberty to protest, most emphatically, not only against any such bargain, compromise, or arrangement, but against what is more likely to come to pass, viz: against any such reason being assigned in August next as an excuse for a Locofoco defeat, or any such understanding being pleaded two years hence. The Journal may be assured that the Whig party has not the smallest idea of making any such bargain.

We comply with the special appeal of the Mountain Banner to publish its reply to the authorized vindication of Gov. Manly in the matter of the Turnpike Road. At the same time we do not hesitate to say, that it changes in no respect the opinion we have formed on the subject, nor diminishes the surprize and regret with which we find a Whig press, in a Whig county, assailing a Whig Governor. We rely fully and entirely on the Governor's statement, and regard it as exhonerating him from any just censure.

PLANK ROAD TO RALEIGH.—Upwards of $20,000 were subscribed in this town last week towards forming a company for a Plank Road from Fayetteville to Raleigh. More will be added. A subscription is also in circulation in the county.—More than half the necessary amount will be readily raised in this town and county. Will not Wake and Johnston assist? Will not Wilmington also lend her aid? An easy communication with Raleigh would lead to a large demand for West India produce, rice, &c. from Wilmington.

The subscription is conditioned upon the full amount necessary being raised. The charter will of course be granted by the next Legislature; and in the mean time the surveys and other preliminary steps may be taken.

The Wilmington Aurora of Saturday says,—

"Wilmington is much interested in both these improvements, [our Plank Roads.] The produce they will bring to Fayetteville, must find an outlet here. Nothing can arrest the present onward career of both these important markets of the State, but some unexpected reverse or unaccountable folly. The schemes which are in contemplation seem however to be in good hands, and we wish them abundant success."

Dr. John H. Hill has been nominated as the Whig candidate for the House of Commons from Brunswick county, to succeed D. D. Allen, Esq. who did not desire a re-election.

THE WASHINGTON UNION DENOUNCED BY ITS PARTY.—The venerable editor of the Union manifests no slight degree of temper at the treatment he has received from the Southern Members of Congress who lately met at Washington to get up a *Southern* paper in that city. Their names will be found in another column. Out of 64 in all, 49 are Locofocos, and 9 of these are Virginia Locofocos, including the two Senators. These may be presumed to know Mr. Ritchie "like a book." And what do they think of him? Listen:—

"There is no paper at the seat of government through which we can hear or be heard fairly and truly by the country. There is a paper here which makes the abolition of slavery its main and paramount end. There are other papers here which make the maintenance of political parties their supreme and controlling object, *but none which consider the preservation of sixteen hundred millions of property, the equality and liberty of fourteen or fifteen States, the protection of the white man against African equality, as paramount over or even equal to the maintenance of some political organization which is to secure a President, and who is an object of interest, not because he will certainly rule or perhaps ruin the South, but chiefly for the reason that he will possess and bestow office and spoils. * * * * * So far from writing or permitting anything to be written which is calculated to defend the rights of the South, or state truly its case, the papers here are engaged in lulling the South into a false security, and in manufacturing there an artificial public sentiment, suitable for some presidential platform, though at the expense of any and every interest you may possess, no matter how dear or how vital and momentous.*"

Now considering that Mr. Ritchie would persuade the public that he is a friend of the South in comparison with whom all other Southern men are half-hearted and feeble; and considering that these Locofocos, and especially the Virginia Locofocos, know him so well, to what conclusion can an outsider come but this: that his own party know him to be utterly insincere and untrustworthy?—For once we agree with them. But the Editor scolds back again with all his might—instigated thereto by these severe strictures and by the prospect of having a rival paper started at Washington under such auspices. He says "it is not true that there is any thing in his conduct which gives even the color of truth to the charge," as stated above. "No man (he adds,) and no set of men from any quarter of the country have the right to speak of us after that fashion—nor shall they do so publicly with impunity."

The case is certainly a hard one; for among the signers are not a few who owe their prominence to the often undeserved laudation of the Union and the Richmond Enquirer. And now, feeling strong enough to stand alone, they kick the ladder by which they rose.

Preparations are making to erect works in Wilmington for lighting that place with gas.

Later from Europe.

ANOTHER RISE OF COTTON.

The Hibernia brings Liverpool accounts to the 4th inst. Cotton had advanced ⅛ to ¼d. with the large amount of 91,000 bales sold in the week. Flour had advanced 1s. Indian Corn 6d. per quarter.

Another Prince was born to Queen Victoria on the 1st inst.

France was quiet. Eugene Sue, the novelist, had been elected to the National Assembly.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—The following letter, which we find in the Wilmington Aurora, gives a finishing stroke to the Convention, so far as North Carolina is concerned:—

FAYETTEVILLE, May 11, 1850.

HENRY I. TOOLE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* The time for the Nashville Convention is at hand. A meeting pregnant with the most important results to the whole family of man. When chosen by the Convention of this Congressional District, in March last, as its representatives at Nashville, while justly proud of the honor, we felt most painfully the dread responsibility thus cast upon us. But we have no wish or purpose to shrink from it. We felt assured that the same God who had led our Fathers through the Revolution, would lead us also in the right way, either by the pillar of cloud or by the pillar of fire. We believe we are all instruments in his hands to accomplish his purposes; and we know by the past that those purposes for the future will be just and merciful. Yet we are at this time greatly perplexed, and must confess that we see not those plain indications of what providence designs for us, to enable us to decide with confidence whether or not it is our duty to go to Nashville at the time proposed. At the New Hanover meeting held in January, one of us felt no hesitation in saying that by the first Monday in June, it would be plainly seen that Southern Rights would meet with reasonable consideration from our Northern brethren or that we must prepare to maintain them by dissolution and war. I was mistaken. The mysterious veil of the future still hangs over those events which must decide this question, and no one can safely conjecture in what form they will be revealed. Under those circumstances what can a Convention do? Nothing, nothing at least but mischief. Even resolutions adopted by it cannot possibly be of service, and would probably do harm. Should those resolutions be expressive of a united purpose at the South, to stand by their rights at every hazard, will they not justly be considered thus uttered pending a negotiation, as indecent threatening or idle blustering? And if conciliatory and mild, may they not beget doubts in many minds at least whether the hearts of Southern heroes are not failing them, as they contemplate in fancy, the great Potomac sending her waves to the ocean, swollen and red with the blood of men poured out from kindred bosoms? Besides this, a Nashville Convention is a strong measure, full of consequences; when over, it will be like an exploded bomb, no longer feared, not even respected; or will have left behind it sad and abiding evidences of its tremendous power. We should reserve it for a time of need, when like Sampson, wronged by his enemies past all endurance, he might wisely seek their destruction, even though it cost him his life. Sir, we are persuaded that these are the feelings of a large proportion of the people of our State, nay, even of our own district, which has been more forward than any other part of the State in this matter. We should now misrepresent them by participating in any action of a Nashville Convention at this time. It is the duty of every representative to reflect, as far as possible, the will of his constituents. If we believed that ours desired our attendance, we would go regardless of our own opinions, or our convenience. But, if the vote of the District could now be taken upon the question, a very large majority we think would even forbid us to go. We shall therefore not take our seats in the Convention at Nashville, unless some change takes place in the aspect of public affairs between now and the first Monday in June. We are much obliged to you for an article in the *Aurora* of Wednesday last, headed "*The Nashville Convention, again.*"

Other reasons are suggested therein why the Convention should not meet at this time, which you have thereby saved us the necessity of offering here. We hope those who do meet at Nashville at the time appointed, will adjourn without any other action, to a more suitable time at the same or some other place, when and where the whole South, with undivided heart, may lift up a shout of joy for our glorious Union preserved, or rally with sad but determined purpose around the no less glorious standard of "Liberty and the Rights of the South."

We are, with great respect, your friends and fellow-citizens,

ROBERT STRANGE,
G. J. McREE.

Papers of the State are requested to copy the above.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—In Virginia, Delegates to this Convention have been appointed from the Albemarle, the Accomac, and the Norfolk Congressional Districts, as follows: Gen. W. T. Gordon and B. J. Barbour; Hon. H. A. Wise and Col. R. A. Claybrook; Richard A. Urquhart and Tazewell Taylor.

In Tennessee, meetings have been held in several counties by which delegates were appointed to the Nashville Convention, viz: Davidson, Lincoln, Maury, Sumner, and Giles. Among the delegates appointed from Davidson county are Dr. Felix Robertson, Gen. R. Armstrong, Gov. A. V. Brown, A. O. P. Nicholson, V. K. Stevenson, Dr. J. N. Esselman, Andrew J. Donelson, Daniel Graham, Andrew Jackson, and other distinguished citizens.

But, *per contra*, a large meeting, without distinction of party, was held in Nashville, which, by an overwhelming majority, declared it inexpedient to appoint delegates.

FIRE IN CHARLESTON.—A fire broke out on Adger's Wharf, Charleston, S. C., at 2 o'clock on Friday morning last, which destroyed three large cotton houses, with upwards of 5000 bales of cotton, 300 tierces rice. Loss $350,000, mostly insured.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.—The Asheville Messenger gives the Raleigh Register credit for being the "first to incur the expense of securing telegraphic news" among the papers in North Carolina. Without meaning to disparage the enterprize of the Register, which frequently furnishes very early information in this way, we must correct the Messenger's statement. We paid hundreds of dollars in 1848 and 1849 for telegraphic despatches, and should have continued to receive them but for three considerations: 1st, An increase of the charge to Editors: 2d, A vexatious regulation of the Telegraphic company restricting the use of despatches to the columns of the Observer: And 3d, The want of common sense in the Reporters for the press. We often paid heavy charges for *news*, as it was called, of no sort of interest, and which, after having paid for, we threw into the fire, as not worth the space it would occupy in our columns. If John Snooks committed suicide at Bangor in Maine, we paid about 75 cents for the important information. If John Smith ran away with Joseph Jones's wife, that cost us a dollar and a quarter. The Register's Reporter is either better than any we could then get, or the Register prunes the despatches, as we were obliged to do.

The Hon. Wm. C. Preston has been constrained by the feebleness of his health to resign the Presidency of the South Carolina College—the resignation to take effect in December next. The Trustees passed a complimentary resolution, acknowledging the public obligation for his labors during his administration.

NEW USE FOR MOSS.—Col. Moseley of Mississippi is said to have discovered a process by which a very superior article of cotton bagging can be made of the long moss so abundant throughout the Southern States. He has secured a patent and purchased machinery for a bagging factory.

The General Conference, at St. Louis, has elected Dr. Bascom Bishop of the M. E. Church South.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 13th, Mr. Davis of Mass. reported the Census Bill, agreeing to some of the House amendments and opposing the passage of others. On motion, the Bill was made the special order for Tuesday.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day; being the bill for the admission of California, &c. as reported by the Compromise Committee.

M. Clay spoke at length in support of the bill and in vindication of its policy as defined in his Report.

Mr. Hale next obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr. Mangum and others presented petitions for the re-organization of the Judiciary in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Davis of Mass. the Senate took up the special order, being the House amendments to the bill providing for the taking of the seventh Census.

After a long discussion, the amendments were disagreed to. After some time spent in Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

On Wednesday, Mr. Douglass moved as a test question, that the Compromise bill be laid on the table, for the purpose of taking up the bill to admit California as a State separately. Rejected as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis, of Massachussetts, Dayton, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Wales, Walker, Webster, and Yulee—24.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Downs, Elmore, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, and Whitcomb—28

The Compromise bill was then debated by Messrs. Davis of Miss., Clay, Rusk, Yulee, and Foote.

On Thursday, Messrs. Foote and Clemens continued the debate on the Compromise.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, after several ineffectual attempts to suspend the rules and introduce resolutions, it was agreed to go into committee of the whole, and resume the consideration of the California Message.

Messrs. Clarke and Savage addressed the committee on the slavery question. Mr. Meacham then obtained the floor, but the committee rising, the House adjourned.

On Tuesday Mr. Stanly offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all debate in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the message of the President of the United States transmitting the constitution of California shall cease at one o'clock on the first Tuesday in June next, (if the committee shall not sooner come to a conclusion upon the same,) and the committee shall then proceed to vote on such amendments as may be pending or offered to the same, and shall then report it to the House with such amendments as may have been agreed to by the committee.

Mr. Caldwell of N. C. moved to lay the resolution on the table. The yeas and nays being taken, the motion was lost by a vote nearly sectional in its character.

Mr. Stanly then modified the resolution, inserting the second Tuesday in lieu of the first Tuesday in June.

Several motions to amend and to lay on the table were lost by votes similar to that on Mr. Caldwell's motion; and the question being taken on the original resolution of Mr. Stanly, it was decided in the affirmative.

The discussion of the California message was then resumed in committee of the whole; and Messrs. Meacham and Julian delivered speeches on the subject of slavery. The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

On Wednesday and Thursday, nothing of importance.

On Friday, nearly the whole day was devoted to the reading of three Reports from the select committee appointed at the request of Gov. Crawford, Secretary of War, to investigate the charges made against him on account of the recent payment by the Treasury Department of $191,000 of interest on the Galphin claim,—one half of which belonged to Gov. Crawford as agent or attorney for the heirs of Galphin.

Mr. Burt, chairman, reported for himself and one member; Mr. Disney for himself and two others; Mr. Breck for himself and three others.

A resolution that the principal of the Galphin claim was not just as against the United States, was agreed to by 5 and disagreed to by 4. A resolution that it was, however, paid in conformity with a law of Congress, was agreed to unanimously. And another resolution that the payment of interest was not in conformity with law or precedent, was agreed to by 5, and disagreed to by 4. These 4 think the claim for principal and interest just, and that it was properly paid.

The whole were ordered to be printed, and made the special order for the 2d Monday in June.

The committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Horner, Doorkeeper to the House, made a report, which was ordered to be printed.

The House adjourned till Monday.

The Compromise in the Senate.—The vote taken yesterday in the Senate, on the motion to lay the bills reported by Mr. Clay on the table, would indicate that they were certain to pass that body. The motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 24 yeas to 28 nays. The vote, however, is not full, and the Senators absent can change the result. The Senators absent were Messrs. Badger, Butler, Elmore, Hamlin, Mason, Pearce, Phelps, and Sebastian. The impression, however, in Washington, seems to be, that the bills will pass the Senate.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

The following extract of a letter from SETH KING, Esq. of Alabama, now at the North examining the Plank Roads in the State of New York, who is well known in this place as a gentleman of much intelligence and practical skill, and who had on his way North examined our Plank Road, is so very gratifying, as well as complimentary to the Engineer of our Road, who well merits the compliment, that I hand it to you for publication:

"BROOKLYN, (N. Y.) May 10, 1850.

"I last night returned from a week's tour in the interior, having rode over about 130 miles of Plank Road; and I will freely say, that I think yours superior to any that I went over, though, if I had not travelled over yours, should have thought them perfect."

This testimony, from one well qualified to judge, confirms the remark of the President of our Road, that the 12⅝ miles of Plank Road laid down will challenge competition with any Road in the country.

We hope it will be seen to, that in the continuation of the line, the Road shall be equally well constructed.

The "Standard" says the Real Estate in this City was valued last year at $477,000, and this year at $510,000. Of this amount Richard Smith, Esq., owns, in value, within a fraction of one-tenth part. The City tax on this Real Estate is fifty cents on the hundred dollar's valuation;—and the revenue from this source will therefore be, for the present year, $2,550.

Raleigh Register.

NEW PAPER IN WASHINGTON.

A large meeting of Southern members of both Houses of Congress was held at the Capital, on the 7th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a Journal in Washington, which shall speak Southern sentiments, and represent Southern views, &c. An address was presented by the Hon. A. P. Butler, of S. C., and signed by the following gentlemen:

Maryland,—Thos. G. Pratt. *Virginia*—R. M. T. Hunter, J. M. Mason, J. A. Seddon, Thos. H. Averett, Paulus Powell, R. K. Meade, Alex. R. Holladay, Thos. S. Bocock, H. A. Edmundson, Jeremiah Morton. *North Carolina*—Willie P. Mangum, T. L. Clingman, A. W. Venable, W. S. Ashe. *South Carolina*—A. P. Butler, F. H. Elmore, Jno. McQueen, Joseph A. Woodward, Daniel Wallace, Wm. F. Colcock, James L. Orr, Armistead Burt, Isaac E. Holmes. *Georgia*—Jno. McP. Berrien, Wm. C. Dawson, Joseph W. Jackson, Alex. H. Stephens, Robert Toombs, H. A. Haralson, Allen F. Owen. *Alabama*—Jeremiah Clemens, David Hubbard, F. W. Bowden, S. W. Inge, W. J. Alston, S. W. Harris. *Mississippi*—Jefferson Davis, W. S. Featherston, Jacob Thompson, A. G. Brown, W. McWillie. *Louisiana*—S. U. Downs, Pierre Soule, J. H. Harmanson, Emile La Sere, Isaac E. Morse. *Arkansas*—Solon Borland, W. K. Sebastian, W. R. Johnson. *Texas*—Volney E. Howard, D. S. Kaufman. *Missouri*—D. R. Atchison, James S. Green. *Kentucky*—R. H. Stanton, James L. Johnson. *Tennessee*—Hopkins L. Turney, James H. Thomas, Fred'k P. Stanton, C. H. Williams, J. G. Harris. *Florida*—Jackson Morton, D. L. Yulee, E. Carrington Cabell.

Mr. Ellwood Fisher, it is thought, will conduct this new paper.

The Washington Republic.—In consequence of a personal difficulty of some kind with the Cabinet, Messrs. Bullitt & Sergeant, who have, during the last ten months, edited the "Republic" with such marked and distinguished ability, severed their connection with that paper on the 14th instant. The editorial department of the Republic has been assigned to Allen A. Hall, Esq., late Editor of a Nashville paper, and more recently Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Messrs. B. & S. in their parting address to their subscribers, hold the following language in relation to General Taylor:

In taking leave of our friends, it is proper that we should say that our confidence in President Taylor is unimpaired; and that the sentiment which has induced us to devote the volunteer services of years in his cause, remains as ardent and as unalloyed as when we first took the field in his behalf. In his personal integrity—in his unselfish patriotism—in his nationality, neutrality, and elevated honor—we retain an undiminished confidence; and had we not reason to believe that this sentiment is fully reciprocated, we should never abandon the position which we surrender only from our deference to his feelings, and our unbounded respect and reverence for his character and his services.

THE INVASION OF CUBA.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Mobile Tribune, under date of May 8, says:

"Regarding the 'Cuba hunters' all I can say is, that during the last week three vessels, containing some 600 men, all armed, left our port ostensibly for Chagres, but really for 'the ever faithful island,' and to-day the steamer Creole sails with some 300 more. They are all well equipped, and most of them well provided with full sets of 'Colt's Texas Code of Practice.'—The famous Gen. Lopez is in town in strict *incognito*, but we know enough to be certain that he goes with them. Their funds seem to be plenty, and are disbursed by ex-Senator Henderson, formerly of Mississippi, who, according to town talk, will take high rank in the island, when it is conquered into a republic. Those of the men I have seen are mostly from the West, and look as if they could do good service in any 'muss.' The received notion is that they will land on the island some time next week, and that the government will be overturned 'before you can say Jack.' But of this latter I have some doubts. The Cuban government has for years had the most complete "spy system" in operation in New Orleans that the world ever saw; and I am well assured that every movement of the 'hunters' is better known to the Captain General than it is here. Whether the government is tyrannical or not, one thing is certain, and that is, that the 20,000 troops now on the island will be faithful to it; first, for the reason that they hate *los Yankees*, and, second, for the reason that they hate the Creole population. The result of this hair-brained expedition, I am afraid may be summed up in the ominous word *'garote.'*"

The Cuba Invasion.—The New York Express says: There is a story afloat that the "Mr. French and party," which appears in the passenger list of the steamer Georgia, which sailed for Chagres from New York on Monday, is a disguised reinforcement for the Cuba expedition.

It is said, also, that numerous parties of armed men have left New York in other steamers recently, and their destination was not know even to themselves. They were supplied with every thing they desired. The tents of General Lopez have been made in certain of our warehouses here, and outfits of various kinds have been prepared.

The Growing Cotton Crop.—The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 10th instant, says: "We continue to receive most unfavorable reports from various sections, of the present prospect of the growing Cotton crop. The season has thus far been very unpropitious, and many planters with whom we have conversed, concur in the opinion that the prospect is quite as unpromising as it was last year at this period, thus greatly lessening the chances for an average crop—indeed, rendering it impossible without the concurrence of the most favorable and propitious seasons, both for the growth and maturity of the crop. In fact, after the most favorable season for the growth, an average crop cannot reasonably be anticipated without a mild, open, dry fall and a late frost."

The Tariff of 1846.—We learn from the Petersburg Intelligencer that the Battersea, Ettrick and Mechanic's Manufacturing Companies of that city have been compelled to go upon the half-work system. In announcing this fact, the editor shouts, "Huzza for Free Trade! Huzza for Robert J. Walker! Huzza for Bundlecund Burke!" We can add to the joy of these worthies at contemplating the effects of their system, which is working its predestined end as fast as reasonably could be expected. At the last meeting of the Board, the Directors of the Manchester Cotton Factory determined to curtail their operations one-half, thus either depriving one-half of its operatives of work, or cutting down that of the *whole* to one-half. The Planters Factory, which gave employment to 500 persons, has been closed, and these persons compelled to seek a subsistence in some other way. So much for this immediate neighborhood. There seems to be a prospect, that the great manufactories of Lowell, in Mass., will be closed altogether, the manufacturers there, as here, finding it utterly impossible to struggle against the deluge of fabrics poured in upon them under the operation of Mr. Walker's tariff.

Richmond Whig.

Among the latest exhibitions in London, we notice one of the moving panorama of the slave trade. The principal scenes are the entrance of the slaves into the United States, and their subsequent escape into Canada!

Oregon without a Government.—A letter has been received from Oregon, stating that there does not exist there a single government officer, in any civil office—all have refused to serve. They give as a reason, low salaries and high prices of living.

The accounts of Cornelius W. Lawrence, late Collector of the port of New York, have been adjusted with the Treasury Department, and, taking into consideration the fact that he has accounted for the enormous sum of $77,433,121, received during his term of office, it is remarkable that there was not a single error or discrepancy. We could not place on record stronger evidence of the integrity and ability of Mr. Lawrence.

N. Y. Courier.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on Monday evening the 13th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Col. GASTON MEARES to Miss KATE DOUGLASS, daughter of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Coffman, THOS. W. HAYNES and LAURA CATHARINE, daughter of Moses L. Brown, all of Salisbury.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 12th inst., of bronchitis, Miss ELIZA ANN LILLINGTON, in the 37th year of her age.

In Columbia, S. C., on the 3d instant, JOHN SCOTT, son of Daniel P. and Margaret A. McDonald, aged two years and nineteen days.

"The morning flowers display their sweets,
And gay their silken leaves unfold,
As careless of the noontide heats,
As fearless of the evening cold.
Nipp'd by the wind's untimely blast,
Parch'd by the sun's directer ray,
The momentary glories waste,
The short-lived beauties die away.
Yet these, new rising from the tomb,
With lustre brighter far shall shine,
Revive with ever-during bloom,
Safe from diseases and decline."

In Columbus, Ga., on the 8th inst, of congestion of the lungs, Rev. WM. D. CAIRNS, formerly Rector of St. James Church, Wilmington, aged about 48 years.

In Bladen county, on the 15th inst., Mr. JOHN ANDERS, after a lingering illness of 6 months, aged 69 years and 3 months. He left a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss; but their loss will be his eternal gain. He was upwards of thirty years a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.—[*Com.*

In Bladen county, on the 10th ult., EDWARD, son of Richard and Hannah Lewis, aged 11 years and six months.

In Marion village, S. C., on the 3d inst., Capt. ARCHIBALD McINTYRE, aged 55 years.

In Marion District, S. C., on the 18th ult., A. G. DAVIS, Esq. aged 62 years. Also, on the 8th inst., RICHARD WILKINSON, a native of Cumberland county, N. C., but for more than 40 years a resident of that District.

On the 2d inst., of inflammation of the stomach, at the residence of her husband in Lafayette, in the 35th year of her age, SARAH ELIZA, wife of James Jones, of New-Orleans, and daughter of the late Col. Joseph S. Pugh, of Bertie county, North Carolina.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 21.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,		6½ a	7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20	a	
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a	7	
Bacon,	6¼ a 6¾	Molasses,	25 a	30	
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a		
Cotton,	11½ a 11¾	Oats,	37½ a	40	
Corn,	65 a 70	Oil, Linseed,	90 a		
Coffee,	11½ a 12½	Powder,	5 00 a	6 00	
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a	2	
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a	9	
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a	12½	
Flour,	5 a 5¾	Salt, sack,	1 50 a		
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a	50	
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,	2 a	2½	
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a		
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a	80	
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a	36	
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a	12½	
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a	2½	
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00				

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 8 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 11½ to 11¾. Flour 5 to 5⅜. Corn 65 to 70. Oats 37 to 40. Bacon 6¼ to 6¾.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7 to 7½. Corn 55 to 56. Fayetteville Flour 5 75 to 6 25, scarce. Lard 7 to 7½, stock heavy. Lumber—Flooring Boards 11 00 to 11 25, Wide 6 50 to 7 00, Scantling 3 50 to 4 00. Timber—prime Mill 7 00, ordinary 5 00 to 5 50, inferior 3 75. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 95 to 2 00, Virgin 3 00, Hard 1 10 to 1 15. Spirits 24½. Tar 1 10 to 1 15.

At Cheraw, Cotton 10½ to 12½. Corn 75 to 80. Bacon 6½ to 7½. Coffee 10 to 12½. Flour 5 to 5½.

At New York, Cotton advanced ⅛ since the Hibernia arrived. Flour, grain and rice also improved. Rio coffee 7¾ to 9½.

At Charleston, Cotton 10½ to 13. Nothing heard since the Steamer's news was received. N. C. Corn 68.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,868,637 bales, against 2,510,877 last year. Deficiency 642,240.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 16.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for M C Gardner, W McIntyre, O C Gorton, G Lauder, Toomer & Poe, Rev G W Walker, Peacock & Allison, McNabb, Bruce & Co, A Hunt, Wall & McDonald, Dr Owen Hadley, Dr A D McLean, Hall & Hall, Beaver Creek Co, M E McNeill, Blount's Creek Co, J Brooksbank, W A Lash, Cedar Falls Man Co, R T Long, F W Stinson, E Fuller, C T Haigh & Son, T Leinbach, Cane Creek Co, Jesse McBride, Lash & Bro, W B & T S Jordon, C C Man Co, Rockfish Co, J G Lash, A H Whitfield, Mrs C A Brown, J & C J Cowles, Rockingham Man Co, R McKay, K S Watt, Jones, Watson & Co, M Brown & Son, D J McAlister, Ray & Pearce, Shaw & Turner, A A McKethan, R Foster, L H Webb, Boner & Crist.

May 17.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for W McIntyre, Taylor & Underwood, E J Hale, S J Hiatt, S T Hawley & Son, C P Mallett, G W McDonald, Cook & Taylor, B Rose & Son, S Boon, D Murphy, C A Brown, J Winslow, N L Stith, Elkin Man Co, Dr J H Sanders, J S McCubbins, Brown, Overman & Co, J M A Drake, M Q Waddell, J & F Garret.

May 17—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for W S Latta, J D Williams, T Caldwell & Sons, F Fries, D Clewell, Jas Hall, H Winkle, G M Bingham, Jas McIver, Scott & McAdoo, Worth & Sanders, Dibble & Bros, Holmnes, Earnhardt & Co, Jas H Dib

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed*. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12-tf

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks Loudon Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

November 26, 1849. 95-tf

SPRING GOODS. 1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:

Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

LAST NOTICE.

AS I have obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate (with the Will annexed) of Mr. Hugh Campbell, dec'd, at December Term, 1849, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Mr. Murphy V. Jones is fully authorised to transact business connected with the Estate, for me.

H. A. CAMPBELL.

Dec. 15, 1849. 98tf

Notice to Turpentine Distillers.

PERSONS wishing Turpentine Stills put up, are informed that the undersigned is prepared to put them up on an improved plan, and will give prompt attention to all calls.

He refers to
David D. Allen,
Joseph Green,
James Pritchet,
} Brunswick Co., N. C.

DAVID A. MAYO.

Fayetteville, May 6, 1850. 18-3w

☞ Also, Plastering, or any kind of Brick work, executed with despatch and on reasonable terms.

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.

May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,

]12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

ICE.

THE Ice House at Campbellton has recently been filled with a cargo of good ICE, imported direct from Charlestown, near Boston. The House will be opened, and the Ice offered for sale, about the middle of the present month. Keepers of Hotels and Public Houses can be supplied every morning (Sundays excepted) at their doors, by leaving their orders with the person employed to superintend the delivery of the Ice. Terms cash. Fifty pounds and over, 2 cts. per lb.; for a less quantity, over ten pounds, 2½ cts. The Proprietors imported a cargo last season; and although they did not realize a profit, it being a luxury, and at times a very important one, in the heat of Summer, they concluded to try it again, depending on the liberality of the public to encourage and sustain them in the undertaking.

For the Proprietors.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1850. 13-tf

Spring and Summer Goods.

FOR 1850.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff.

JOHN C. THOMSON,

March 20, 1850. Market Square. 12tf

TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD

ARE now receiving their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Bonnets and Straw Goods, Coopers' and Smiths' Tools, Turpentine do, Hardware, Coffee, Sugar, Iron, Nails, Crockery, &c. &c.

March 15. 11-3m

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

April 5, 1850. 14 18w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 1, 1850. 15tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

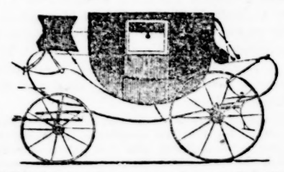
Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS *MANUFACTORY.*

BY LEWIS W. LEVY.

He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

Office P. & W. P. R. Company, March 11, 1850.

THE Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be prepared at an early day to let to contract the construction of their Road between Carthage and Johnsonville in the county of Randolph. Those wishing to take Contracts, may expect an early opportunity.

10] F. COOPER, Engineer.

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

Fresh Candies.

CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,

(SUCCESSOR TO DAVID SHAW,)

HAS opened a *Confectionary Establishment* on Green Street, next door South of Huske's building. He is manufacturing, and prepared to supply the community, with "*Shaw's Celebrated Pure Candies.*" Those wishing fresh, pure, and good Candies, will please call. Orders will be promptly executed. Terms low and liberal.

P. S.—C. B. has on hand a few wholes, half and quarter boxes new crop Raisins—Nuts, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, &c.

January 1, 1849. 1700-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and excluseve control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

CHEAP

Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

BURNING FLUID, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

April 29, 1850. 17tf

Bank of Fayetteville, 15*th Sept.*, 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce. DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

R. F. MURPHY.

Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

CHEAP CASH STORE.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

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D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

CHEAP CASH STORE.

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

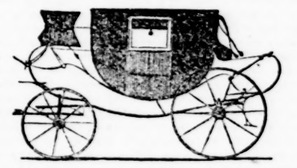
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their *Fall Stock of Goods*, as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

WINDOW SHADES.

WE have received a large assortment of WINDOW SHADES, (some very fine) which we are selling at unusually low prices.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

April 13, 1850. 15-6w

DR. TOWNSEND'S

OFFICE MANUFACTORY

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMP